

FEITHE LAND BATTLES OF TOMORROW...TODAY!



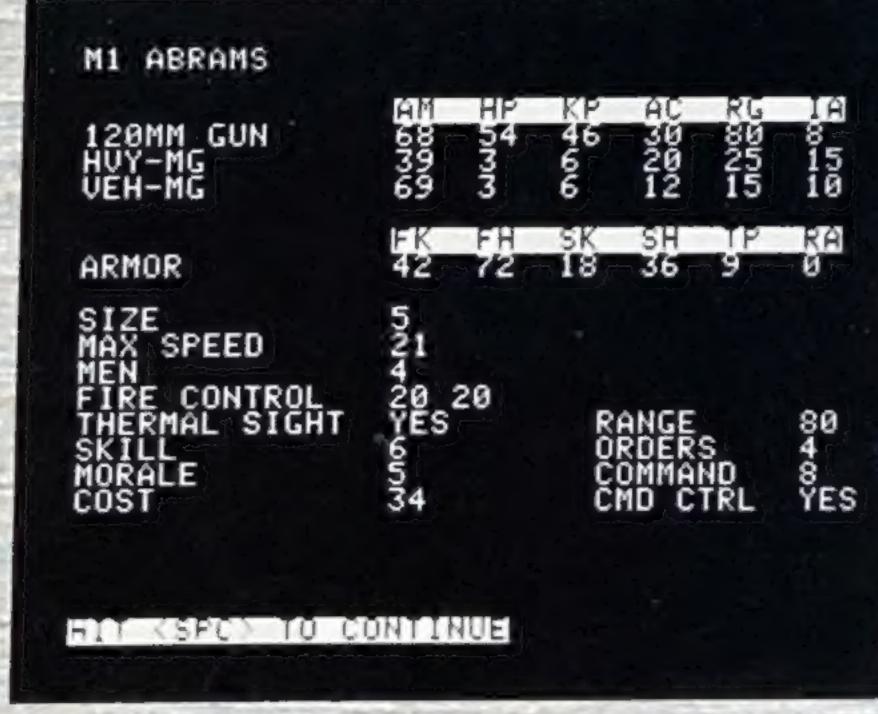
American forces defending the Autobahn.



American howitzer fire against attacking Soviets.



An advancing Arab APC is destroyed by Israeli forces.



Weapons data for a U.S. M1 Abrams battle tank.

Overrun! is the most realistic tactical simulation of modern land warfare ever made. No wonder, since it uses an improved version of the critically acclaimed game system seen in our best-selling wargames — PANZER STRIKE! and TYPHOON OF STEEL.

The action in Overrun! is so detailed, you can almost feel the Milan launcher in your hands or the explosion of a HEAT round inside a T-72! Each unit symbol represents either one tank, gun or squad of infantry; each square of the 30 x 90 map, 50 yards. The resolution is so fine that the computer keeps track of the ammunition fired by an infantryman down to the last round!

It also offers so much play flexibility that it is as much a construction set as a wargame. Powerful tools are provided so you easily create your own maps, troops and missions — in essence, an infinite number of scenarios.

Europe and the Middle East serve as the near-future battlefields, where Russia and Soviet allies battle the forces of the U.S. and her allies. This tactical game incorporates practically every ground weapon in the modern arsenal and even some that are in development — such as tanks with reactive armor (including the Soviet T-94), FOG-M and ADATS.

For the historically minded, OVERRUN! includes the Israeli/Arab October War of 1973.

The ratings for armored vehicles are exhaustive. For example, armor is segmented into front, side and top of hull, with fronts and sides further rated for resistance to HEAT and kinetic rounds.

You can simulate single battles or an entire campaign. The former lets you play against another player or the computer and to depart from the scenarios already provided by making use of the construction features.

The campaign scenario pits you against the computer. It creates the maps and determines the type of battles and missions. You "buy" tanks, infantry and support units (such as artillery and missile sections).

The ultimate objective of the campaign game is to fight — and win — as many battles as possible before the war ends. If you suffer heavy losses during one battle, it will take a long time for you to replace and upgrade your forces before you can fight the next battle.

Overrun! Advanced study of advanced land warfare.

Screen displays shown are from the APPLE. Displays from other computer(s) may vary.

APPLE is a registered trademark of Apple Computer, Inc.

MADE IN U.S.A.



OVERRUN AP























attacking Soviets.



An advancing Arab APC is destroyed by Israeli forces.



Weapons data for a U.S. M1 Abrams battle tank.

The letter of made. No wonder, since it

and the state of the state of the state of 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 2, 1

1 2 2 1 1 the second secon the same of the sa

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 - deve or the the or term to be exter will be made or to be again something. LOG M and Al '15 For the historically maded Overanst includes the

Israeli/Arab October War of 1973 The ratings for armored vehicles are exhaustive. For example, armor is segmented into front, side and top of

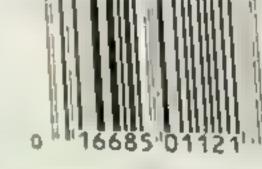
hull, with fronts and sides further rated for resistance to HEAT and kinetic rounds You can simulate single battles or an entire campaign The former lets you play against another player or the

computer and to depart from the scenarios already pro-vided by making use of the construction features The campaign scenario pits you against the computer
It creates the maps and determines the type of battles
and missions. You "buy" tanks, infantry and support
units (such as artillery and missile sections)

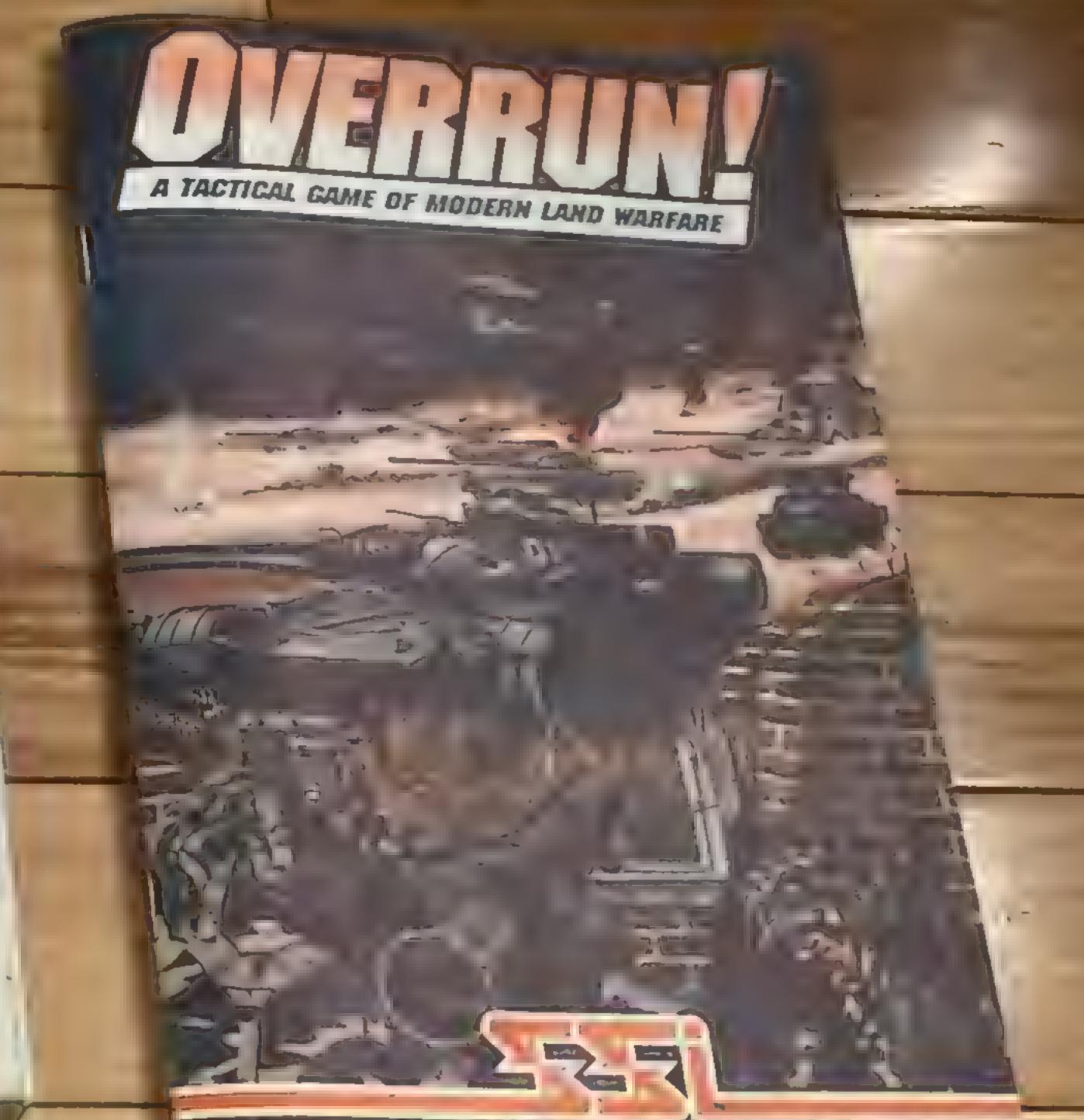
The ultimate objective of the campaign game is to fight — and win — as many battles as possible before the war ends. If you suffer heavy losses during one battle, it will take a long time for you to replace and upgrade your forces before you can fight the next battle OVERRUN! Advanced study of advanced land warfare.

Screen displays shown are from the APPLE Displays from other computer(s) may yary. APPLE is a registered trademark of Apple Computer Inc.

MADE IN U.S.A.



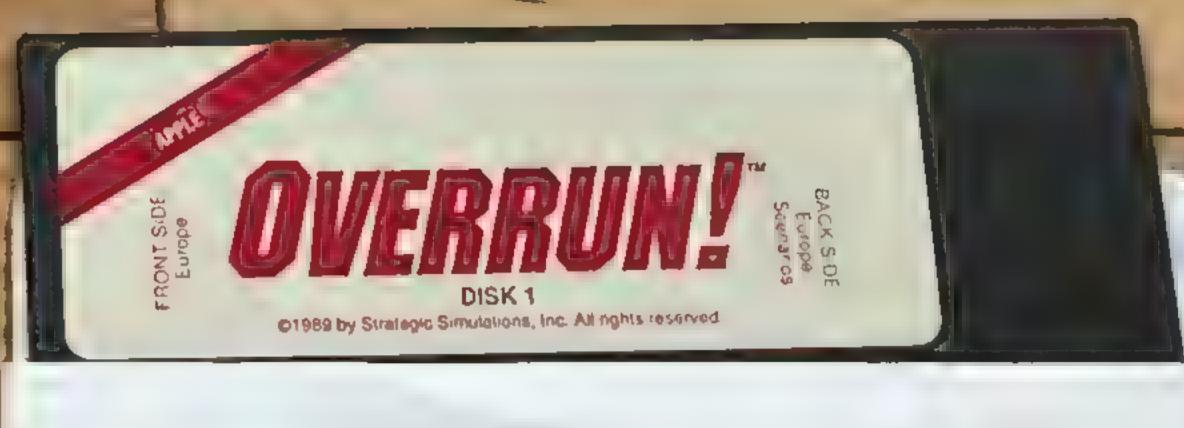
OVERBUN AP



STRATEGIC SIMULATIONS, INC.

OUERBUN! BRIEFING MANUAL









STRATEGIC SIMULATIONS INC



©1989 by Strategic Simulations, Inc. All rights reserved.

ARPLE®

Scenarios

Scenarios

DISK 2

C 1989 by Strategic Simulations, Inc. All rights reserved



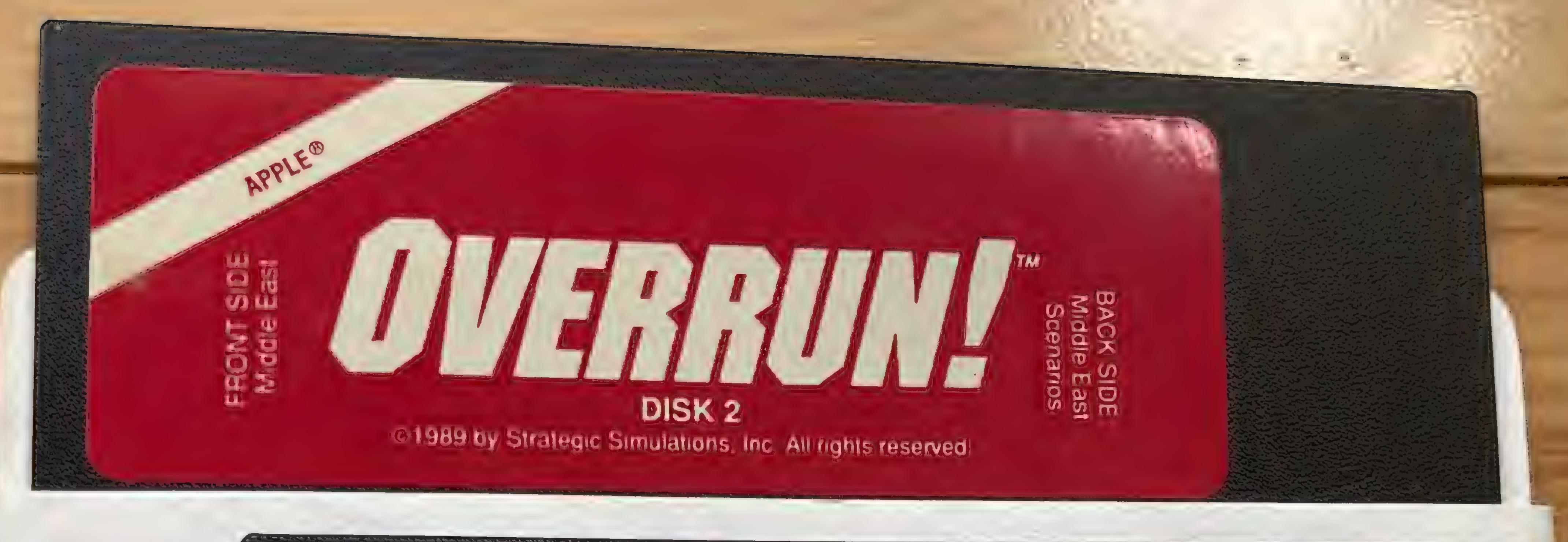
OPLE

DISK 2

@1989 by Strategic Simulations, Inc. All rights reserved







BACK SIDE:

BACK SIDE:

Back Side

OUFRHUN!

The Plant of the Contestion of

BRIEFING MANUAL



There are four unit charts used in the game, and the one you are using depends on the front being played and the nationality of your force. All unit charts use the same weapons chart. Some weapons, however, appear only on one front; this information is given on the weapons chart.

UNIT DATA CHARTS:

The following column headings are used on the unit data charts:

NO.: This is the number to be entered for unit type when editing your units.

NAME: The name of the unit.
SIZE: The silhouette size of a vehicle unit.
SPD: The maximum speed of the unit.
CRW: The number of men in a non-vehicle unit.
FS: The unit's first shot rating.
CLS: The class of the unit.
RF: The range finder rating of the unit.

NAME: SIZE: SPD: CRW:

The amount of reactive armor the unit has. A vehicle unit's turret or upper hull gun(s). A vehicle unit's furret or upper hull gun(s). The front kinetic armor rating for a vehicle. The side kinetic armor rating for a vehicle. The side HEAT armor rating for a vehicle. The side HEAT armor rating for a vehicle. The top armor rating for a vehicle. The first time period that the unit available. (1 is '56, 2 is '67, 3 is '73, and 4 is Near Future.)

Whether unit has thermal sights.
The cost of the unit.

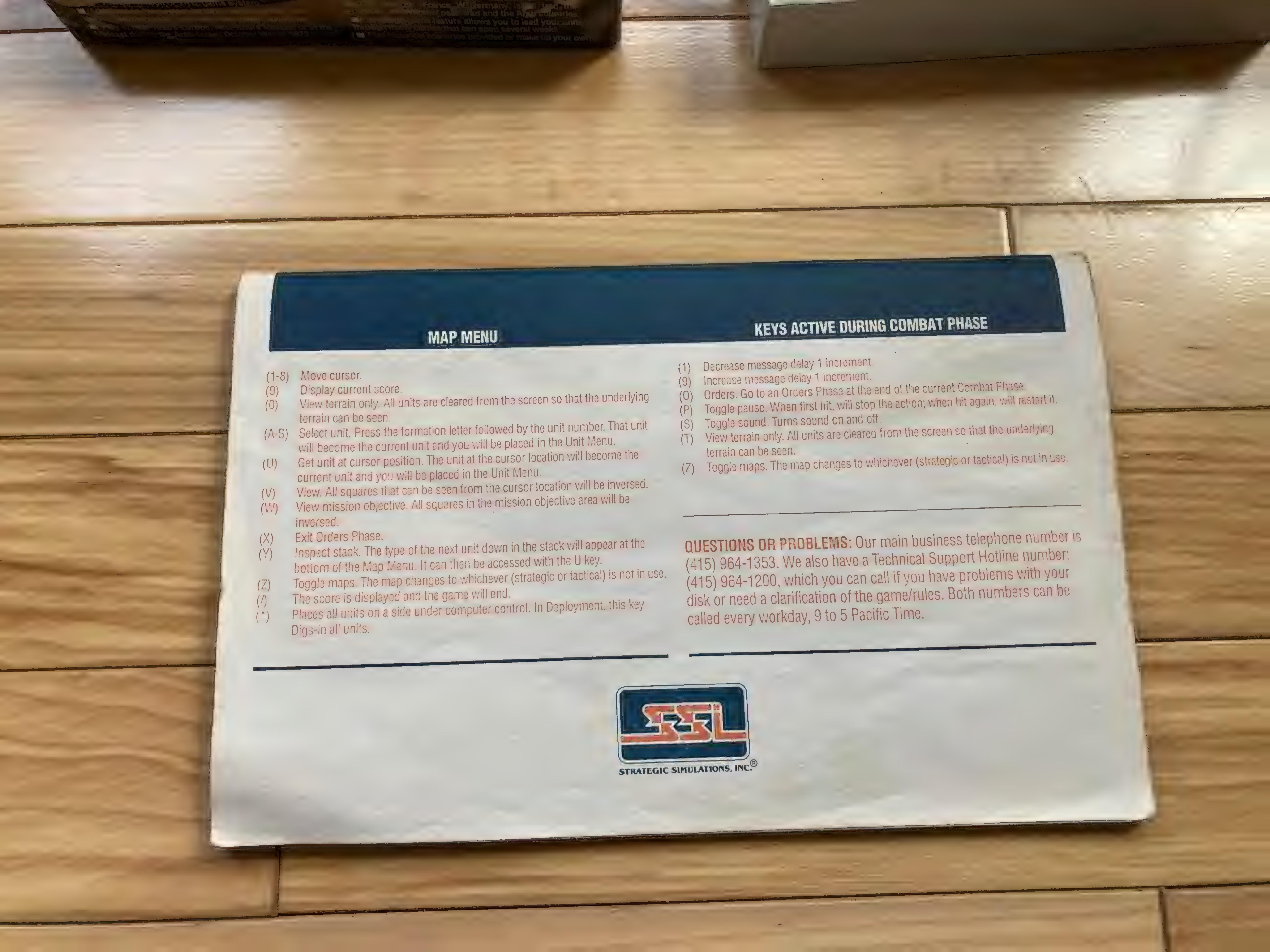
TS:

Note that a non-vehicle unit will always have the first weapon listed; there is a random chance that it will have all or some of the other weapons listed for it. In addition, the number under top armor for a non-vehicle unit is its carrying cost. A 99 here means the unit cannot be transported.

MATO-EUROPE

FH SK SH TP 1ST YR TS	27 18 36 9 27 9 9 9 24 9 9 9 30 6 15 6 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 3 6 15 1 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 6	0 0 0 3 4 N 12 12 12 12 4 Y 75 15 33 9 4 N 36 12 12 9 4 N 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	~ 6 6 6 6
HG FR	24 24 24 25 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	70MM RKT 12 70MM RKT 6 36 36 33	8 9 9
무	VEH-MG VEH-MG VEH-MG VEH-MG VEH-MG VEH-MG VEH-MG VEH-MG	70MM RKT 70MM RKT 70MM RKT VEH-MG VEH-MG	VEH-MG
16	HVY-MG HVY-MG TOW3 VEH-MG VEH-MG HVY-MG HVY-MG HVY-MG	AUTO-RIF HELLFIRE TOW3 VEH-MG VEH-MG	VEH-MG VEH-MG
16	120 160 17 17 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180		
	5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
	# 2 ° ° ° ° ° × × × ° ° × × ° ° ° × × ° ° ° ° ° × × ° ° ° ° ° ° × × ° ° ° ° ° × × °	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	5 2 2 2 2 2 4 4 9 1 1 2 2 1 S		
2011 EG	CRW FS 4 4 4 20 2 20 20 20 3 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	922244	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	SP 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	8 8 8 6 5	2 2 2 2 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
	SI		4 4 4 6 6 6
	NO. NAME I MI ABRAMS 2 M60A3 3 M60A1 4 M2 BRADLEY 5 M113 6 M113 7 M901 7 M901 9 M125 10 M163A2 10 M163A2	12 SOUAD 12 SOUAD 13 DRAGON TM 14 STINGER 15 APACHE 16 COBRA 17 CHALLENGER 18 CHIEFTAIN	20 FV432 21 SARACEN 22 FV432M 23 STRIKER 24 SPARTAN M 25 SCORPION

STRATEGIC SIMULATIONS, INC.	Screen displays shown are from the APPLF. Displays from other computer(s) may vary APPLE is a registered trademark of Apple Computer, Inc. MADE IN U.S.A.	0 16685 01121 7 OVERRUN AP
AM 16 4 4 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 7 9 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20		
RG FG FA FG FG FG FG <		
ONS (CONTINUED) NAME AND O SO O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	5 5 5 5 5 8 8 8 8 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	
EUKUPE WEAPO	HP 45 45 45 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	
SS-11 HARPON SAGGER SPIGOT SPI	WEAPON 120GUNMTR SA-14 CHAPARRAL BLOWPIPE RAPIER ROLAND SA-7 SA-8 SA-9 SA-13 STINGER	
5 888888888888888888888888888888888888	2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	





the firing unit is moving, with Full Advance being worse than Cautious Advance. The silhouette size of the target is also a factor, it is figured the same as it

If the target unit is a soft target, the accuracy is modified by the soft target modifiers for the firing unit only. That is, if the firing unit fails a skill check, or if it is moving, Buttoned, or Pinned, the accuracy

No matter what the target, the modified accuracy can never be more than 99. The lowest the accuracy can be against soft targets is 12, and against other targets is 0. The modified accuracy is the percentage chance that the target is hit. If it is hit, it is then subject to damage. Point fire uses AP shells against hard targets and HE shells against soft targets.

Damage Calculations:

The damage done against a unit depends on whether it is a hard target or a soft target, and the type of shell being used. If a kinetic or HEAT shell was fired, only the target unit is hit. If an HE shell was fired, each unit in the target square may be hit. Guns automatically fire HE shells at nonarmor targets. At armor targets, the computer determines whether a HEAT or kinetic shell would be best. It usually chooses a kinetic shell, except at long range where its accuracy falls off.

When the target is hard, the computer goes through several checks. First of all, 10% of all HEAT shells are duds and have no effect. Secondly, a number between 1 and 20 is generated. If this number is less than or equal to the number of reactive armor cells left on the vehicle, the number of reactive armor cells left is decreased by 1, and, if a HEAT shell was fired, it will have no effect. If the number is greater than the number of cells left, or if the shell was a kinetic shell, the reactive

armor will not defeat the round. It doesn't could penetrate the vehicle for the reactive armor to be destroyed; even small arms fire will blow

The computer then determines the amount of armor that the shell can pene trate. For HE and HEAT shells, this is the HP rating of the weapon. For kinetic shells, it is based on the KP rating of the weapon, but it will decrease over range. The penetration ratings listed for weapons are the depth of penetration at max range;
again (*1.5) as large, with distances in between varying proportionally.

Once the depth of penetration is determined, the computer determines the location of the hit. Most likely the lower hull or turret/upper hull will be hit. If the firing unit is at a higher elevation than the target, there is a chance of hitting the top, but a reduced chance of hitting the tracks. To be able to hit the top, the firing unit must be two or more levels higher than

When the target is hull-down, the chance of hitting it at all is reduced. A unit is hull-down if it is positioned in cover, if it is at a higher elevation than the firing unit, or if it is Dug-in. The effects of being Dug-in differ by unit type and nationality. A unit cannot be hull-down to indirect fire. A unit on a slope square is hull-down only to adjacent units on level 3 squares; this is the only way a unit on a slope can be hull-down.

Once the depth and location of the hit is determined, the amount of the proper type of armor at that location is determined. The amount listed on the unit's Weapons Page is the minimum for that location; it can be twice as much as that listed. For instance, if the front of a unit is successfully penetrated by a HEAT shell and that unit has a FH listing of 6, it is considered to have an armor depth of between 6 and 12. Assume that it comes up 8; in that case the shell would have to have to be able to

penetrate to at least a depth of 8 in order to damage the unit. (This variance of the armor is designed to reflect the fact that few shells would hit perpendicular to the armor, most would hit at some angle and would therefore encounter more than the listed amount of armor.)

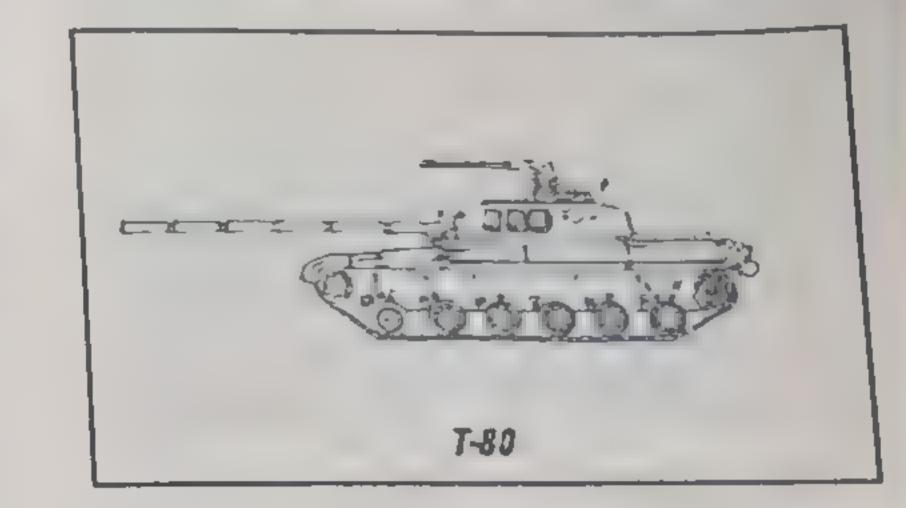
If AP shells fail to penetrate, they bounce; there is a chance that HE shells that do not penetrate the target unit attack other units in the target square or in an adjacent square. If an HE shell does fail to penetrate, it will never have a primary target. Track hits always penetrate if the shell size of the firing unit is greater than 1.

When a shell penetrates a hard target, one of several things might happen: the target may be automatically destroyed; it may lose a track; it may lose its engine; or the crew compartment may be penetrated. If a track or the engine is lost, the unit can no longer move and will be abandoned if forced to retreat or rout. If the crew compartment is penetrated, two things may happen: one or all of the crew may be killed, and the weapons in the area penetrated may be knocked out. Thus, if the turret/ upper hull were penetrated, the top two weapons listed for a unit may be knocked out.

All fire against soft targets is HE fire. Such fire may hit more than just the primary target in a square. (This is not the case if the primary target is a hard target and it is hit.) The chance of an HE shell hitting a specific unit is greatest if the unit is the primary soft target, less if it is another soft target, and less still if it is an open-topped hard target. The chance is the least if it is a regular hard target. (If a hard target is hit, the procedure explained above is used and not the following.)

Generally, the higher the weapon's infantry attack value the more likely it is to hit the target. Non-adjacent fire has a reduced chance, and the soft target modifiers may reduce the chance further (see the Formulas section). The chance is increased if the target is advancing or is an

artillery unit, and decreased if it is Positioned in some kind of cover, Retreating, Routed, Pinned, or Dug-in. Small arms fire against a unit that is Dug-in or in hard cover is additionally decreased.

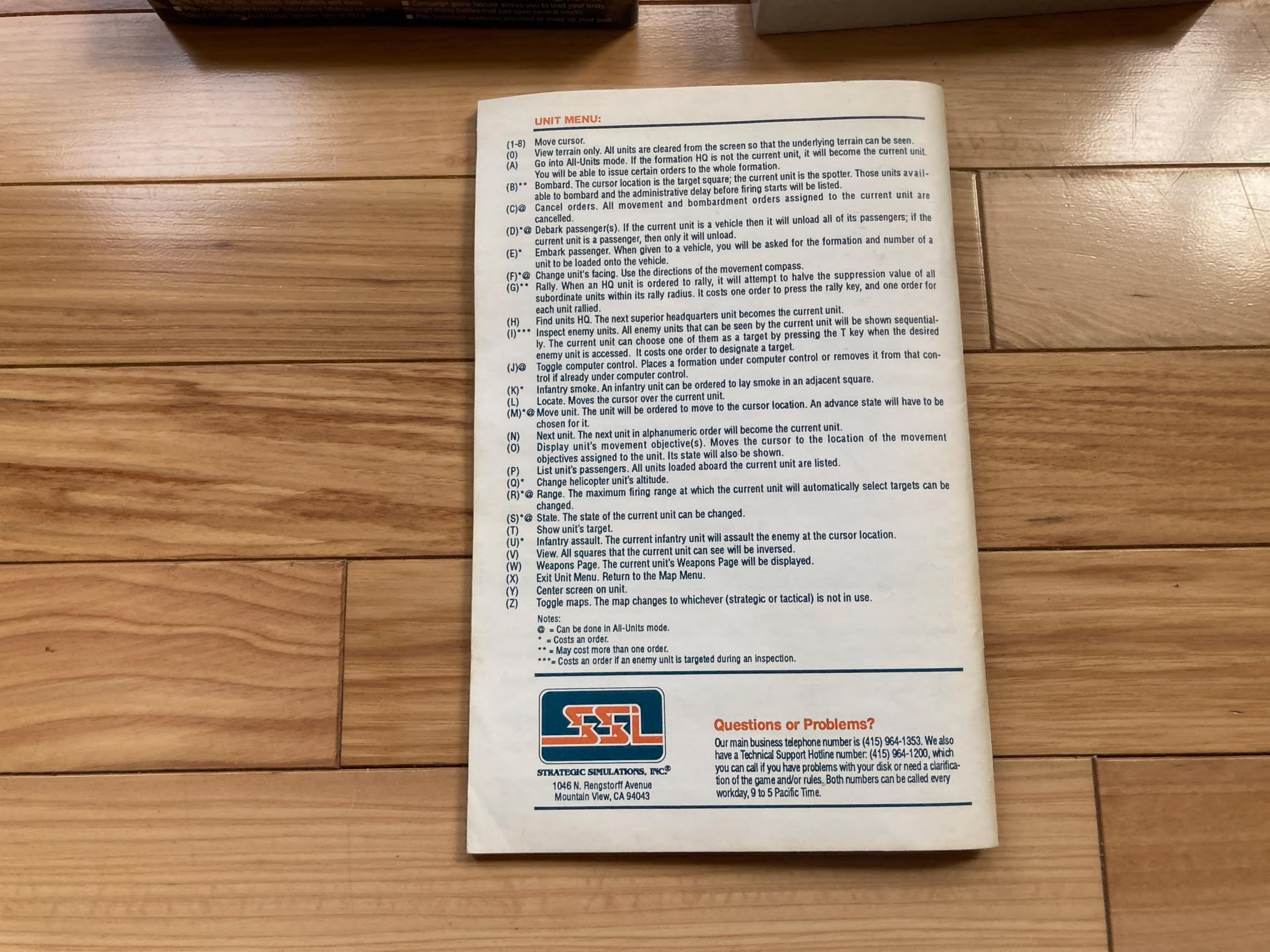


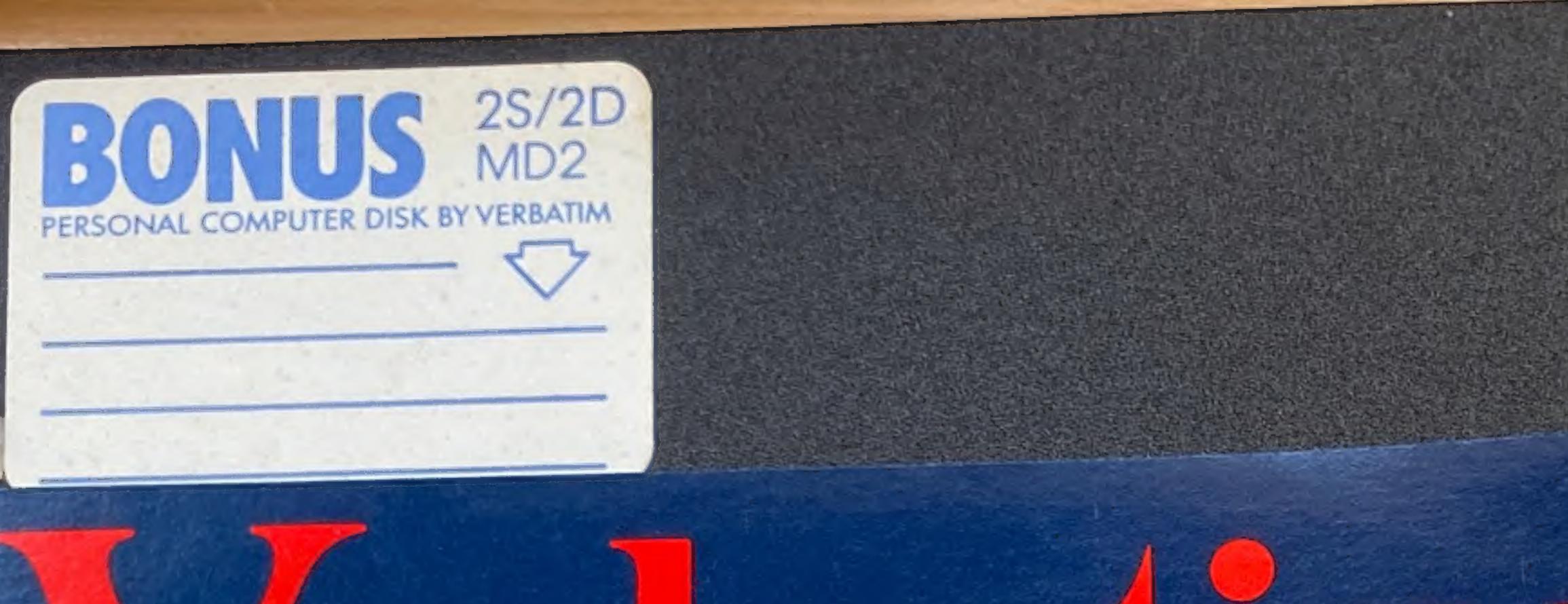
If, given the modified chance, a soft target is hit, it will lose a number of men based on that chance and on the firing unit's infantry attack value. Soft vehicles (trucks, etc.) and artillery units may also be destroyed outright.

Missile Fire:

Missiles are launched during pulse 3 of the Combat Phase at a unit's current target. A random number is generated to determine if the missile impacts on that pulse. If it does, the fire is resolved using the HP rating of the missile. If the missile does not impact on pulse 3, on pulse 1 of the next Combat Phase the computer determines whether the firing unit still has a LOS to the target unit. If it does, the fire is resolved. If it does not have a LOS, the missile does not impact. A helicopter unit in the Evade state will always lose a LOS during pulse 1.

For missile weapons, the number listed for its infantry attack rating is actually the minimum range that the missile can be fired at. If it is fired at more than this minimum, but at less than twice the minimum, then its accuracy will be halved. F.O.G. -M missiles can be fired at targets which the firing unit normally could not see.





BONUS 2S/2D MD2
PERSONAL COMPUTER DISK BY VERBATIM

SENTINEL SENTINEL SENTINEL





Sentinel Computer Products, Division of Packaging Industries Group, Inc., Hyannis, MA 02601



